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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3193.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Hives are a terrible torment to the
little folks, and to some older ones.
Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant
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chemist's, 50 cents.

PLANTERS MEET

Eighteenth Year of the Associa-
tion's Good Work.

SOME ABLE REPORTS READ

Election of Officers—Mr. Morrison
on Cultivation—Fertilizers—
Cane Diseases.

The eighteenth annual session of the
Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association
met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock
in the Assembly hall on Nuuanu street.
The meeting was called to order by
President H. P. Baldwin. Upon roll
call it was found that all the planta-



MANAGER HUGH MORRISON.
(Makawell.)

tions were represented, with thirty-five
members present. The minutes of the
seventeenth annual meeting of the as-
sociation were read and approved.

The following report of Secretary C.
Polte was then placed in the hands of
members in printed form:

STATEMENT OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR
CROP, 1898-1899.

The following statement is from Oc-
tober 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899:
BY ISLANDS—HAWAII.

	Tons.
Waialae Mill Co.	9,191
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co.	932
Hilo Sugar Co.	6,880
Onomea Sugar Co.	8,404
Peepee Sugar Co.	7,350
Honolulu Sugar Co.	4,968
Kakala Plantation Co.	8,980
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	5,337
Ookala Sugar Co.	3,564
Kukula Plantation Co.	1,748
Kukula Mill Co.	1,732
Hamakua Mill Co.	6,081
Paauhau Plantation Co.	7,529
Honokaa Sugar Co.	9,111
Pacific Sugar Mill	4,650
Niuli Mill and Plantation	2,226
Halawa Plantation	1,049
Kohala Sugar Co.	4,119
Union Mill Co.	1,668
Haw Mill (R. R. Hind)	1,222
Beecroft Plantation	609
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	7,732
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	11,318
L. Chong (at Pahala)	839
Total	117,239

MAUI.

Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,931
Hamakua Plantation	2,026
Hana Plantation Co.	3,175
Haiku Sugar Co.	4,865
Pala Plantation	6,268
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	16,621
Waialae Sugar Co.	7,412
Olowalu Co.	1,502
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	10,589
Total	64,389

OAHU.

Waimanalo Sugar Co.	2,352
Heala Agricultural Co., Ltd.	2,191
Lale Plantation	494
Kahuku Plantation Co.	7,008
Waianae Co.	3,506
Ewa Plantation Co.	24,334
Oahu Sugar Co.	7,935
Total	45,820

KAUAI.

Kilauea Sugar Co.	5,420
Mahee Sugar Co.	9,350
Lihue Plantation Co.	13,333
A. S. Wilcox	3,962
Grove Farm Plantation	1,751
Koloa Sugar Co.	5,268
McBryde Sugar Co.	1,421
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	14,350
Gay & Robinson	1,821
Waimea Sugar Mill Co.	1,021
Kekaha Sugar Co.	6,942
Estate V. Knudsen	650
Total	65,359

AGENTS—W. G. IRWIN & CO., LTD.

Paauhau Plantation Co.	7,529
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	7,732
Kakala Plantation Co.	8,980
Hilo Sugar Co.	6,880
Waialae Sugar Co.	8,404
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	2,352
Olowalu Co.	1,502
Total	49,996

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Lihue Plantation Co.	13,333
A. S. Wilcox	3,962
Grove Farm Plantation	1,751
Koloa Sugar Co.	5,268
Kekaha Sugar Co.	6,942
Pioneer Mill Co.	10,589
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,931
Kukula Plantation Co.	1,748
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co.	932
Oahu Sugar Co.	7,935
Total	54,391

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

Waialae Sugar Co.	9,191
Peepee Sugar Co.	7,350
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	5,337
Kukula Mill Co.	1,732
Hamakua Mill Co.	6,081
Niuli Mill	2,226
Union Mill Co.	1,668
Haw Mill (R. R. Hind)	1,222
Beecroft Plantation	609
McBryde Sugar Co.	1,421
Total	36,907

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	11,318
Waialae Sugar Co.	7,412
Honolulu Sugar Co.	4,968
Hamakua Plantation	2,026
Mahee Sugar Co.	9,350
L. Chong (at Pahala)	839
Onomea Sugar Co.	8,404
Ookala Sugar Plantation Co.	3,564
Total	47,881

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Ewa Plantation	22,334
Kohala Sugar Co.	4,119
Waimea Sugar Mill Co.	1,021
Total	27,474

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN.

Hawaiian Sugar Co.	14,350
Pala Plantation	6,268
Haiku Sugar Co.	4,865
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	16,621
Total	42,104

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Honokaa Sugar Co.	9,111
Pacific Sugar Mill	4,650
Total	13,761

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Hana Plantation Co.	3,175
Heala Agricultural Co., Ltd.	2,191
Kahuku Plantation Co.	7,008
Total	12,374

HENRY WATERHOUSE & CO.

Lale Plantation	494
Gay & Robinson	1,821
Halawa Plantation	1,049
Total	3,364

J. M. DOWSETT.

Waianae Co.	3,506
Total	3,506

H. M. VON HOLT.

Estate V. Knudsen	650
Total	282,897

On motion report was accepted and
placed on file.

The report to the 21st of October,
1899, the treasurer was read by
proxy, together with the financial
statement of the director of the ex-
perimental station.

In relation thereto Dr. Maxwell stated
that the seeming increase in ex-
pense was balanced by the increased
work done, and that the cane sold was
the surplus left over after analysis by
the experimental station. The reason
that the work had so greatly en-
larged was owing to the expansion of
our plantations, and the increase in ex-
penditures was mostly from the new
plantations and outside persons having
work done.

The report was accepted and placed
on file.

The election of trustees for the com-
ing year was next taken up. President
Baldwin stated that heretofore the
trustees had been selected, one mem-
ber from each sugar firm in Honolulu,
but he thought it would be well to
select any of the sugar men residing on
Oahu.

It was moved and seconded that
the secretary be instructed to cast the vote
for the following trustees for the year
1899-1900:

J. B. Atherton, C. Bolte, H. P. Bal-
dwin, G. H. Robertson, C. M. Cooke, W.
G. Irwin, F. A. Schaefer, F. M. Swan-
son and J. F. Hackfeld.

Under reports of committees Mr.
Hugh Morrison of Makawell, chairman
of the Committee on Cultivation, read
the following report:

To the President and Directors
Planters' Labor and Supply Company:

I have been so well assisted this ses-
sion in preparing something on cultiva-
tion by Mr. Ewart of Kilauea that I
have curtailed my own remarks to as
limited a space as possible.

VARIETIES OF CANE.

Being quite recently around in the
other islands of the group, I was much
interested in seeing the conditions of
crops and mills and also the changes
which were in process, or had already
taken place in the line of cane being
planted where formerly nothing but
the Lohia was thought of. In Ma-
kaua, on Maui, and in Hamakua and
Hilo, on Hawaii, the rose bamboo is
now the favorite. On lower, irrigated
lands the Lohia still holds its own,
although it has lost that richness and
vigor in leaf and size of stick which we
were accustomed to see in this vari-
ety, but wherever this cane has been
displaced by another kind we find re-
gret at the necessity which has com-
pelled a change. A Hamakua planter
said to me: "This season has seen
the last of our Lohia; we are
glad to change; it simply refuses to
grow any more."

Ever since this variety displaced the
native cane we have all been aware
of its good and bad qualities. It stands

among the best as regards quality and
strength of juice; its fibre furnishes a
hard, woody fuel, and on rich, deep
soils it produces a very large crop; its
faults are the habit of lying down all
over the field and so decaying easily
in wet fields, and after maturity it de-
composes and dries up rapidly unless
milled in time. This cane is known all
over where cane is grown as yellow Ta-
haka, Bourbon, Crystalline, Cayana,
and so on. Wray, as far back as 1845,
placed it, I think, second on his list.
To the first rank he assigned a variety
called Salangore. This fine variety is
planted in Singapore in province Wel-
lely, in Malacca, and here and there
in the French possessions. Boname
says it is larger and more vigorous
than the Lohia; the leaves are very
large and deep in color, the stick more
upright and furnishes a rich juice,
clean and easy to work.

Kruger mentions, among many va-
rieties, two especially as worthy of no-
tice, viz., Cherbon and Luster. In Ja-
va the Black, or Cherbon, is preferred
before all others. This cane had to
fight its way, so strong were the pre-
judices of all classes against it. The
kind is very hard, and before the age of
powerful mills the yield of its juice was
small. It was proven, however, to be
not only juicier and sweeter than its
competitors, but gave double the
amount of sugar from a given area.
Kruger says it is more generally plant-
ed than all the other varieties, and
while very rich in sugar, is yet more
capable of withstanding adverse condi-
tions of climate and so forth, than any
other kind of cane. Among adverse
conditions, he mentions excessive wet
at times, and prolonged dryness at
other times. The Serch disease has
unfortunately compelled many to give
this variety up, much against their will.
The Luster is a still harder variety
and as yet less liable to the Serch
disease; with good cultivation, its
juice and yield approach nearly to the
Cherbon.

I have mentioned these varieties
principally because I think some of
them might yet serve our purpose in
these islands if cuttings were imported
and planted with a view of taking
the place of our Lohia on uplands
and soils so exhausted that a profitable
crop for this variety can no longer be
obtained. The Rose Bamboo, we know,
has proven itself, in Hamakua and oth-
er districts, a fine, valuable cane after
the Lohia has run out, but the Bam-
boo is said to be exhausting to a soil,
hence other kinds will eventually have
to be found to take its place.

We are liable, however, to be too
sanguine that a change from one vari-
ety to another will do all for us that
we expect and desire. The near rela-
tionship of the cultivated canes is, I
think, becoming more and more a fact
to us, and occasionally we hear of some
peculiar brand cropping up where the
direct parent, or variety had not been
known. In the Olan district we were
shown what is called there and in Kau
the Whitney cane. This cane, we were
informed, was obtained by the editor
of our Planters' Monthly while he re-
sided in Kau, by engrafting. We know
the Bamboo variety has changed its
character in some respects; its juice is
purer and stronger, while the rind is
more brittle, and makes better fuel
than in former times. In these respects
cultivation, climate and soil have
brought it up to resemble the Lohia in
a great measure. The color of the
stick, some say, has been modified, but
the leaf, so far, preserves its darker
color.

Climate, soil, age and cultivation
have great influence on the color,
shape and general make-up of a cane
and determine, perhaps, these varia-
tions. It is not possible, therefore, to
fix definitely for all time the group to
which a cane may belong; neither are
they named alike in the different coun-
tries where they are cultivated. While
on this subject, I may mention that I
obtained from Mr. Marsden a few sam-
ples of four or five varieties in Novem-
ber, 1895, with names attached as fol-
lows, viz.: First, Striped Singapore;
second, Big Tana; third, Large Yel-
low; and fourth, a red variety; these
were planted late and they gave but
feeble results, but a raton from them
is worthy of notice. Striped Singapore
gave sticks 1 1/4 pounds per foot in
weight, diameter 2 inches; 8 feet long.
Juice: Brix 19.5; Sucrose 17.6, Purity
91.2. Big Tana gave sticks 2 pounds
per foot, 3 feet long; diameter, 2 1/2
inches. Juice: Brix 14.6; sucrose, 10.9;
purity 74.6. Large Yellow gave sticks
1 1/2 pounds per foot, 9 feet long; di-
ameter 3 inches; Juice: Brix 15.1; su-
crose, 15.2; purity, 83.9. These canes
were not matured when sampled
(three months yet to grow), otherwise
a richer juice would have been found.
These varieties deserve, I think, to be
tried on a larger scale. Other planters
must have received samples about the
time I did, but I have not heard fur-
ther regarding them. Perhaps some of
the planters present may have some-
thing to say in this matter.

SEED-EYES IN A GIVEN AREA.

We plant, usually, to suit the quality
of the land, from four feet, six, in rather
poor land, up to six feet or more,
in rich, deep soil. We take an average
row of any length; say thirty feet, and
five feet between rows; this gives us
150 feet surface; then if we plant in
this thirty feet furrow 100 eyes we may
obtain on an average 40 per cent anoints,
some of which will die in the struggle
for existence, but whether any of them
die or not our crop will not be satisfac-
tory unless secondary shoots, stronger
and richer than the first, come up.
This is the point; if we have the rows
too near each other and the eyes too
numerous in the row, we do the cane
injury, but if we depend too much on
our cane sending out secondary shoots
and consequently plant too far apart,
then we have too open a field and the
yield is unsatisfactory. This is only
too well known, I think, by all having

(Continued on Page 5.)

MORE FROM HILO

Cocoanut Island Squatter
Holds His Ground

Humans Work Under Disadvanta-
ges—The School System—Some
Business Depression.

The Hilo Tribune contained the fol-
lowing paragraphs in its last issue:
In answer to the eviction notice given
by Sheriff Andrews C. D. Pringle has
written the following letter:

Hilo, Hawaii, Nov. 16, 1899.
Hon. Lorrin A. Andrews, Sheriff of
Hawaii, Hilo, Hawaii, H. I.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge
your favor of the 16th inst. in which
you say in part:

"I am instructed by the Attorney-
General to require you to remove your
lumber and other effects from Cocoanut
Island, Hilo Bay, and to treat you en-
tirely as a trespasser without right."

In reply, I have to inform you that I
deny your right or the right of the ac-
torney-General of the Hawaiian
Islands to molest me or in any way in-
terfere with my residence upon the
homestead which I have taken on land
formerly known as Cocoanut Island, in
the Bay of Hilo and to invite your
attention to the opinion of Attorney-
General Griggs, dated September 9th,
1899, in which he says in part:

"It is only necessary to refer to the
language of the resolution (referring to
the Newlands Resolution) and to the
well understood principles of public
law which govern the subject of territory
ceded by one government to an-
other to reach the easy conclusion that
the public lands in the Hawaiian Is-
lands, upon the approval of the Joint
Resolution of Cession, became the prop-
erty of the United States, and could
thereafter be disposed of only in ac-
cordance with such special laws as
Congress might hereafter enact. The
preamble to the resolution declares
"That Whereas, the Government of the
Republic of Hawaii having in due form
signified its consent in the manner pro-
vided by its Constitution to cede abso-
lutely and without reserve to the United
States of America all rights of sov-
ereignty of whatsoever kind in and
over the Hawaiian Islands and their
dependencies, and also to cede and
transfer to the United States the abso-
lute fee and ownership of all public,
government or crown lands, public
buildings or edifices, ports, harbors,
military equipment, and all other pub-
lic property of every kind and descrip-
tion belonging to the Government of
the Hawaiian Islands, together with
every right and appurtenance thereunto
appertaining."

And the resolution following this
preamble resolves:

"That the cession is accepted, ratif-
ied, and confirmed, and that the Ha-
waiian Islands and their dependencies
be and they are hereby annexed as a
part of the Territory of the United
States, and are subject to the sovereign
opinion thereof, and that all and singu-
lar the property and rights hereinbe-
fore mentioned are vested in the United
States of America."

The Attorney-General continues:

"This language expressly recites the
cession and transfer to the United
States of the absolute fee and owner-
ship of all public property of every
kind and description belonging to the
Government of the Hawaiian Islands."

Concluding, the Attorney-General
says:

"I have the honor to advise you that
the local head of the existing Govern-
ment in the Hawaiian Islands, should
be notified that such Government has
no power to make any sale or disposi-
tion of the public lands in the islands,
and that all proceedings taken or pend-
ing for such sale and disposition should
be discontinued," etc.

You are also referred to the entire
opinion of the Attorney-General in con-
nection with those portions above
quoted, which was duly published in
the Honolulu Bulletin of September 30,
1899.

You will observe from the decision
of Attorney-General Griggs, that the
acting Attorney-General for the Hawai-
ian Islands has no power whatever to
declare against my right to hold that
land, unless especially authorized by
the President of the United States, who
by the terms of the Resolution has the
right to control and manage the affairs
of the Hawaiian Islands until such time
as Congress shall otherwise provide
for its government.

You are therefore advised that I re-
fuse absolutely to yield to any author-
ity respecting my homestead entry ex-
cept it emanate from the President of
the United States or his duly author-
ized representative, and any attempt
on the part of the Attorney-General of
the Hawaiian Government to usurp my
rights thereon will be met by such
means as may be necessary to enforce
the sovereign dominion of the United
States Government. I have the honor
to be

Very respectfully,
(Seal) C. D. PRINGLE.

OLAA SCHOOL FACILITIES.

Inspector-General Townsend made a
trip to Olan this week to investigate
the school facilities there as compared
with those required. The large in-
crease of children in that district en-
suing upon the establishment of the
sugar plantation, will render at least
one new school house of considerable
size necessary.

Mr. Townsend estimates that from
similar causes six or eight large school
houses will have to be built in the
course of next year at various points
on the island, beside those old ones
which have reached such a point of
dilapidation that they will have to be
replaced. For all the new ones there
will be a corresponding expense for
maintenance and teachers. The ex-
pense of the Board of Education for
the coming period will be much greater
than during the past.

Mr. Townsend is very anxious that
the public lands should be disposed of
so that the proceeds will form a fund
for the support of the school system
of the islands so that it will not be
dependent upon taxation or appropri-
ation, which will hardly be likely to
keep pace with the growth of the school
needs.